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APPLICATION NO.	F	ILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/695,360 10/28/2003		10/28/2003	Anthony J. Bonfardeci	MOTP:102US	5974	
24041	7590	02/28/2006		EXAM	EXAMINER	
	IMPSON & SIMPSON, PLLC				RODRIGUEZ, WILLIAM H	
5555 MAIN WILLIAMS		NY 14221-5406		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
	,			3746		

DATE MAILED: 02/28/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

				SY
		Application No.	Applicant(s)	<u>y</u>
		10/695,360	BONFARDECI E	T AL.
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	
		William H. Rodriguez	3746	
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication a	ppears on the cover sheet wit	h the correspondence a	ddress
A SH WHIC - Exte after - If NC - Failu Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REP CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING nsions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. O period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory perior tre to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by state reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailed patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	DATE OF THIS COMMUNIC 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a re and will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONT tute, cause the application to become ABA	ATION. ply be timely filed THS from the mailing date of this ANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).	
Status				
2a)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>22</u> This action is FINAL . 2b) The Since this application is in condition for allow closed in accordance with the practice under	nis action is non-final. vance except for formal matte	•	e merits is
Dispositi	on of Claims			
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)⊠	Claim(s) <u>1-19</u> is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdre Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) <u>1-11,16 and 19</u> is/are rejected. Claim(s) <u>12-15,17 and 18</u> is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction and	rawn from consideration.		
Applicati	on Papers			
10)	The specification is objected to by the Examir The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) according a continuous applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct the oath or declaration is objected to by the Example 2.	ccepted or b) objected to be drawing(s) be held in abeyand ection is required if the drawing(s	ce. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). s) is objected to. See 37 C	• •
Priority u	ınder 35 U.S.C. § 119			
12)	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreignal All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents. 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents. application from the International Burestee the attached detailed Office action for a list	nts have been received. nts have been received in Ap iority documents have been re au (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	plication No eceived in this National	l Stage
Attachment	c(s) e of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) 🔲 Interview Su	mmary (PTO-413)	
?)	e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08 'No(s)/Mail Date	Paper No(s)/	/Mail Date ormal Patent Application (PT	O-152)

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FINAL REJECTION

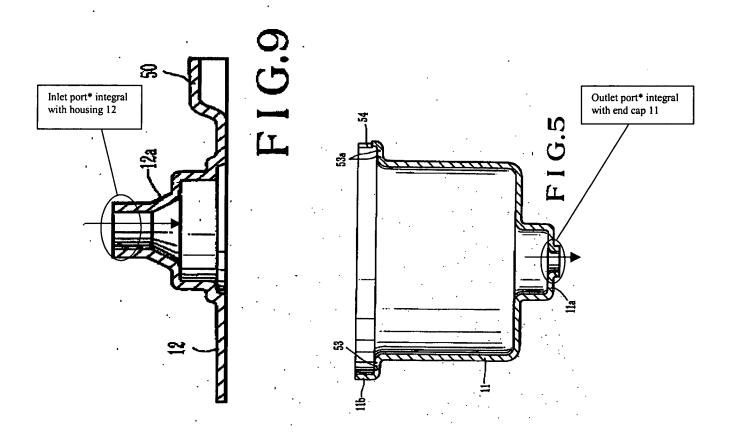
This office action is in response to the amendment and remarks filed 12/22/05.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

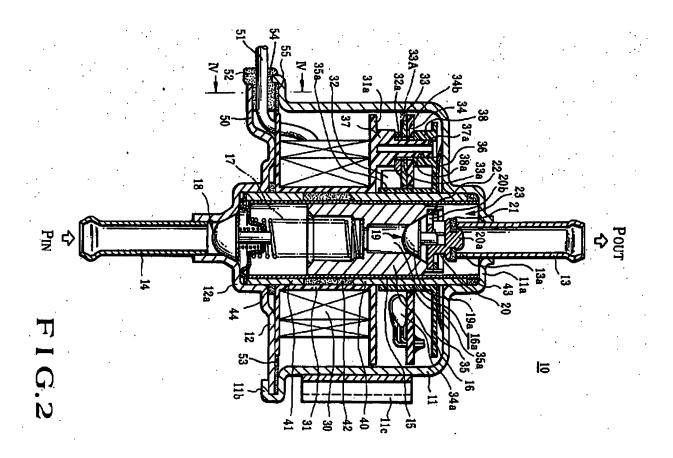
- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 2. Claims 1-5, 8, 11 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Masaka et al. (US 4,643,653).



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The lid 11 and end cap 12 make up the housing. The inlet port* is integral with the lid 12 and the outlet port* is integral with the end cap. Nipples 13 and 14 are inserted into the inlet and outlet ports respectively.

*According to the Merriam Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, the definition of "port" is an opening for intake or exhaust. Therefore, based on this dictionary definition, a broadest reasonable interpretation of the limitation "port" is interpreted to mean the opening for intake and exhaust shown by Masaka'653.



With respect to claim 1, Masaka teaches an electromagnetic fuel pump, comprising: a pump; electronic switching circuitry (column 6 lines 51-57) for controlling an electromagnetic coil 30 operatively arranged to operate said pump; and, a housing arranged to house said pump and said coil, said housing (12) comprising an integral (see column 3 lines 29-33) inlet port and an end cap 11 with an integral outlet port. See particularly Figures 2, 5 and 9 above.

With respect to claim 2, Masaka teaches that the electromagnetic fuel pump further comprising a drive circuit (column 4 lines 22-24) housed within said housing, said drive circuit operatively arranged to drive said coil.

With respect to claim 3, Masaka teaches that the drive circuit further comprises a diode operatively arranged as a surge suppressor (column 4 line 29; column 6 lines 56-57).

With respect to claim 4, Masaka teaches that the housing further comprises at least one mounting flange 11c. See particularly Figure 3.

With respect to claim 5, where a product by process claim (in the instance case, a housing made by a molding process) is rejected over a prior art product (Masaka's housing) that appears to be identical as is the case here, although produced by a different process, the burden is upon the applicants to come forward with evidence establishing an unobvious difference between the two. See *In re Marosi*, 218 USPQ 289 (Fed. Cir. 1983).

With respect to claim 8, Masaka teaches that the inlet port further comprises a bore; wherein said bore is operatively arranged for adhesion to an inlet fuel hose coupling nipple 14. See particularly Figure 2 above.

With respect to claim 11, Masaka teaches that the outlet port further comprises a bore; wherein said bore is operatively arranged for adhesion to an outlet fuel hose coupling nipple 13. See particularly Figure 2 above.

With respect to claim 16, Masaka teaches that the electronic switching circuitry is mounted on a printed circuit board 34 within said housing, and said electromagnetic coil 30 is mounted on a bobbin assembly 31 fixedly secured to said printed circuit board. See particularly Figures 1, 2, 15; column 4 lines 28-31.

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in

having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the

manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 6 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Masaka

et al. (US 4,643,653).

With regards to the word "integral" used in the claims rejected below, "the court has held

that the use of a one piece construction instead of the structure disclosed in [prior art] would be

merely a matter of obvious engineering choice", which is not sufficient by itself to patentably

distinguish the invention over an otherwise old device satisfying the structural limitations but

comprised of several parts. See MPEP 2144.04 V.

With respect to claim 6, Masaka teaches that the inlet port further comprises a nipple 14,

operatively arranged for coupling with an inlet fuel hose. Masaka does not teach that the inlet

port is integral with the nipple 14. However, as stated by the court, the use of a one piece

construction instead of the structure disclosed in Masaka would have been merely a matter of

obvious engineering choice within the level of one of ordinary skilled in the art at the time the

invention was made. Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to

make Masaka's inlet port integral with the nipple 14 in order to reduce manufacturing cost and

time by making a one-piece construction rather than several pieces.

With respect to claim 9, Masaka teaches that the outlet port further comprises a nipple

13, operatively arranged for coupling with an outlet fuel hose. Masaka does not teach that the

outlet port is integral with the nipple 13. However, as stated by the court, the use of a one piece construction instead of the structure disclosed in Masaka would have been merely a matter of obvious engineering choice within the level of one of ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made. Therefore, one of ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to make Masaka's outlet port integral with the nipple 13 in order to reduce manufacturing cost and time by making a one-piece construction rather than several pieces.

5. Claims 7, 10 and 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Masaka et al. (US 4,643,653) in view of Masaka (US 4,306,842).

With respect to claims 7 and 10, Masaka'653 teaches that the inlet port comprises an insert 14 and that the outlet port comprises an insert 13. Masaka'653 does not teach that the inserts 13, 14 are threaded into the ports. However, Masaka'842 teaches an electromagnetic pump similar to Masaka's 653, wherein an insert inlet port 23 comprises threads in order to easily remove/replace said insert in case of failure or maintenance. Therefore, as taught by Masaka'842, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have added threads to Masaka'653 inserts 13, 14 in order to easily remove/replace said inserts in case of failure or maintenance. See particularly Figure 2 of Maska'842.

Masaka'653 inserts 13 and 14 are brazed/welded to their corresponding ports. If either or both of the inserts 13 and 14 were broken, it would have been very costly and time consuming

to remove the inserts to replace them. As taught by Masaka'842, a better solution to avoid these costly repairs is to make the inserts threadable so that if they fail, it is easier to replace them.

With respect to claim 19, Masaka'653 teaches an electromagnetic fuel pump, comprising: a pump; electronic switching circuitry (column 6 lines 51-57) for controlling an electromagnetic coil 30 operatively arranged to operate said pump; and, a two piece housing (11, 12) operatively arranged to house said pump and said coil, said two piece housing comprising a first material, wherein a first piece 11 of said two piece housing comprises an insert inlet port 14 and a second piece 12 of said two piece housing comprises an insert outlet port 13. Masaka'653 does not teach that the insert inlet port and the insert outlet port comprise threads for threadably receiving nipples having threads. However, Masaka'842 teaches an electromagnetic pump similar to Masaka's 653, wherein an insert inlet port 23 comprises threads in order to easily remove/replace said insert from said inlet port in case of failure or maintenance (see Figure 2 of Masaka'842). Therefore, as taught by Masaka'842, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have added threads to Masaka'653 inserts 13, 14 in order to easily remove/replace said inserts in case of failure or maintenance. See particularly Figure 2 of Masaka'842.

Masaka'653 inserts 13 and 14 are brazed/welded to their corresponding ports. If either or both of the inserts 13 and 14 were broken, it would have been very costly and time consuming to remove the inserts to replace them. As taught by Masaka'842, a better solution to avoid these costly repairs is to make the inserts threadable so that if they fail, it is easier to replace them.

Therefore, as taught by Masaka'842, the inlet and outlet ports of Masaka'653 can be adapted for threadably inserting and removing threaded nipples 13 and 14. Therefore, as taught

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by Masaka'842, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have added threads to the inlet and outlet ports of Masaka'653 for

threadably inserting and removing threaded nipples 13 and 14 in order to easily remove/replace

said inserts in case of failure or maintenance.

Further, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to have made Masaka's 653 inserts of a different material (i.e., plastic) than

the housing in order to make the pump lighter (in case of a portable pump) and/or to reduce the

cost of manufacturing the inserts and maintenance costs.

Allowable Subject Matter

6. Claims 12-15, 17 and 18 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim,

but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the

base claim and any intervening claims.

Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments filed 12/22/05 have been fully considered but they are not

persuasive for the following reasons.

With respect to claim 1, on page 9 applicant argues that Masaka'653 identifies pipes 13

and 14 as the ports, not portions 11a and 12a.

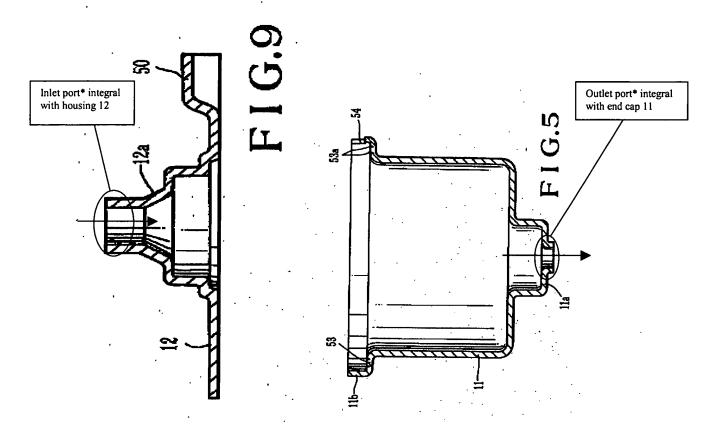
As clearly stated in the rejection above, the broadest reasonable interpretation of "a port"

according to the dictionary definition is an opening for intake or exhaust. Therefore, given the

claimed recitations "an inlet port; and an outlet port" their broadest reasonable interpretation,

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Masaka teaches said housing (12) comprising an integral inlet port and an end cap 11 with an integral outlet port. See Figure 5 and 9 below.



With respect to claim 19, on page 11 applicant argues that Masaka teaches that pipes 45 and 46 are attached to fixtures 23 and 24 with pressure, brazing, swage, or other non-threaded arrangements (col. 5 lines 37-40). However, neither Masaka'653 nor Masaka'842 teach this on col. 5 lines 37-40.

Masaka'653 in col. 5 lines 37-40 teaches:

Rotation of the stacked assembly including the coil bobbin 31 housed in the pump housing is prevented by utilizing a frictional force between the adjacent members or by providing an anti-rotational engaging member between the coil bobbin 31 and the lid 12. With this arrangement, the heat sink 33 can be brought into contact with the inner wall of the body 11 so as to allow

Masaka'842 in col. 5 lines 37-40 teaches:

through the connections between the sleeve and the fittings 23 and 24. The inlet and outlet fixtures 23 and 24 are provided with pipes 45 and 46 for connecting the inlet passage 23b and the outlet passage 24b of respective fixtures 23 and 24 to the usual associated elements.

The electromagnetic pump of this invention can be

Moreover, Masaka'842 teaches an electromagnetic pump similar to Masaka's 653, wherein an insert inlet port 23 comprises threads in order to easily remove/replace said insert from said inlet port in case of failure or maintenance (see Figure 2 of Masaka'842). Therefore, as taught by Masaka'842, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have added threads to Masaka'653 inserts 13, 14 in order to easily remove/replace said inserts in case of failure or maintenance. See particularly Figure 2 of Maska'842.

Masaka'653 inserts 13 and 14 are brazed/welded to their corresponding ports. If either or both of the inserts 13 and 14 were broken, it would have been very costly and time consuming to remove the inserts to replace them. As taught by Masaka'842, a better solution to avoid these costly repairs is to make the inserts threadable so that if they fail, it is easier to replace them.

Therefore, as taught by Masaka'842, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have added threads to the inlet and outlet ports of Masaka'653 for threadably inserting and removing threaded nipples 13 and 14 in order to easily remove/replace said inserts in case of failure or maintenance.

8. THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time

policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO

MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after

the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing

date of this final action.

Contact information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to William H. Rodriguez whose telephone number is 571-272-4831.

The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 7:30 am to 5:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Timothy S. Thorpe can be reached on 571-272-4444. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

William H. Rodriguez Primary Examiner

Art Unit 3746

)E, fr. L populus] (14c) chiefly dai n to bubble, ripple, prob. of int

opi, fr. OE popæg, popig, modif d of a genus (Papaver of the lamb chiefly annual or permit here vers, and capsular fruits including cultivated as ornamentals by a medicinally 2: a strong reddal

pappekak, lit., soft dung, fr. Ding pappekak, int., soft dung, tr. Ding < or writing: NONSENSE ed ornament often in the form da he upright ends of seats in Gotte

oppy used chiefly as a topping or

ed or unannounced quiz ark — used for flavored and col

sure that can be pulled by hand in

t popolaccio rabble, aug. of popole : the common people : MASSE ?

ris, fr. populus the people a peo-general public 2: suitable to the facative of the understanding and the war) b: suited to the mean at ~ prices) 3: frequently in mmonly liked or approved (a very

): a coalition esp. of leftist politinent; specif: one sponsored and e for gaining power

501): the quality or state of being

ed; -iz-ing vi (1593): to cate to ar: as a: to cause to be liked or interesting a-la-ra-'zā-shan\ n — pop-u-lar

a doctrine in political theory that it to the will of the people 2 is right of the people living in a cy vote of their territorial legislation.

permitted there
-lat-ing [ML populatus, pp. of ple] (1578) 1: to have a place in ole] (1578) 1: to have a place in or provide with inhabitants: PED.

LL population. populatia find mber of people or inhabitants in individuals occupying an area of particles at a particular energy 2: the act or process of populatiduals having a quality or change rganisms inhabiting a particular.

arry formed in 1891 primarily to avocate the free coinage of size ies 2: a believer in the rights, eople — pop-u-lism \-li-zm\/3

, relating to, or characterized by

L populosus, fr. populus people having a large population 2016 - pop-u-lous-ly adv - p

gh-bugel] (1758): a small vivipa-the No. Atlantic Ocean with a

IF porcelaine cowrie shell, porce va, lit., little pig, fr. L porceum, of the shell — more at FARROW ous, nonporous, and usu trans-consists essentially of kaolin gh temperatures — por-ce-lain or por-cel-la-ne-ous \por-se-li-

n opaque glassy coating on metal

-\ vi -ized; -iz-ing (1951)

fr. OF, fr. L porticus portico ff. ore at FORD] (14c) 1: a covered ting and usu. having a separate

. porcus pig — more at FARROW)

of opr-che-(,)no n. pt-nt \.(,)ne\ [it. short for fungo porcino.

mushroom] (1976): a wild edible boletus mushroom (esp.

bendy (Erchizontidae) any of several bony fishes (family Diodon-prophing sharp spines covering the body; esp.: a spotted chiefly specific (Diodon hystrix) that is olive to brown above with white

point is under the port of the power is of the power in the power in

when main admitting absorption or passage of liquid — pored hord adjudintting absorption or passage of liquid — pored hord adjudint in (1922): a fungus (family Boletaceae or Polyporaceae) minglis in (1922): a fungus (family Boletaceae or Polyporaceae) minglis for the process of the same family in the process of the same family in the process of the family Sparidae) of the eastern and western the function of various bony fishes, (as a menhaden) of families other bold, and of various bony fishes, (as a menhaden) of families other bold, and the porty of the por

mer and por-ke, por-\ adj pork-i-er; -est (1852) : resembling a pig

prity (por ke n. pl porkies (1900): PORCUPINE prity (1962): PORNOGRA-

ng-ra-pher (por-na-gra-far) n (1850); one who produces por-

months play \ ie\ in [Gk pornographos adj., writing about prosting the portion of the property of the property

Applico, fr. porphyrites (lithos) porphyry) (15c) 1: of or relating to purply; 2: having distinct crystals (as of feldspar) in a relatively in spring base in the property of the property of

Port n [ME porte, fr. MF, gate, door, fr. L porta passage, gate: akin to L portus port] (bef. 12c) 1 chiefly Scot: GATE 2 a: an opening (as in a valve seat or valve face) for intake or exhaust of a linud b: the area of opening in a cylinder face of a passageway for the working fluid in an engine; also: such a passageway 3 a: an opening in a vessel's side (as for admitting light or loading cargo) b archaic: the cover for a porthole 4: a hole in an armored vehicle or fortification through which guns may be fired 5: a hardware interface by which a computer communicates with another device or system aport n [ME, fr. MF, fr. porter to carry, fr. L portare] (14c) 1: the manner of, bearing, oneself 2 archaic: STATE 3 3; the position in which a military weapon is carried at the command port arms 4port vt [3port] (1580): to turn or put (a helm) to the left, used chiefly as a command

as a command of a ship or aport of a ship of a ship of a ship of a ship of a sircraft looking forward — called also larboard; compare STARBOARD

port adj

'port n [Oporto, Portuga] (1691): a sweet fortified wine of rich taste
and aroma made in Portugal; also: a similar wine made elsewhere

'por-ta-ble \'por-ta-bel. 'por-\ adj [ME, fr. MF, fr. LL portabilis, fr. L
portare to carry — more at FARE] (15c) 1. a: capable of being carried
or moved about (a ~ TV) (a ~ sawmill) b: usable on many computers without modification (~ software). 2 archaic: BEARABLE — porta-bil-i-ty \por-ta-bi-la-te, por-\ n — por-ta-bly \'por-ta-ble, 'por-\
adv

ta-bil-ity \pōr-ta-bi-it-it, por-\ n — por-ta-bil \ 'Por-ta-bil. 'Por-\ adv '

*portable n (1883): something that is portable.

*portage \ 'pōr-ti, 'por-\ 3 is also por-'tazh \ n [ME. fr. MF. fr. porter to carry] (15c) 1: the labor of carrying or transporting 2-archaic: the cost of carrying; Porter to another or around an obstacle is a rapids): b: the route followed in making such a transfer 'por-tage \ 'por-ta

portal system n [portal vein] (1851): a system of veins that begins and

portal system n [portal vein] (1851): a system of veins that begins and ends in capillaries portal-to-portal adj (1943): of or relating to the time spent by a worker in traveling between the entrance to an employer's property and the worker's actual job site (as in a mine) (~pay) portal vein n [*portal*] (1845): a vein that collects blood from one part of the body and distributes it in another athrough capillaries: esp: a vein carrying blood from the digestive organs and spleen to the liver porta-men-to \(\text{upor-ta-men-to}\), \(\text{upor-ta-men-to}\), \(\text{upor-ta-men-to}\), \(\text{upor-ta-men-ti}\), \(\text{upor-ta-men-ti-m

with the muzzle pointing upward to the tert, also a control resume this position por-ta-tive \por-ta-tiv, 'por-\ adj [ME portatif, fr. MF, fr. L portatus, pp. of portare] (14c): PORTABLE port-cul-lis \port-ka-los, port-\ n [ME port colice, fr. MF porte coleice, lit., sliding door] (14c): a grating of iron hung over the gateway of a fortified place and lowered between

way: of a fortified place and lowered between grooves to prevent passage port de bras \pords-fords-fr\(\text{l}\) n [F, lit., carriage of the arin] (1912): the technique and practice of arm movement in ballets-fr\(\text{l}\) to port du Sa-lut \port-ds-ss-lit, s-a; -sol-'y\(\text{i}\), sal-\(\text{n}\) [F port-ds-salut, fr-port du Sa-lut \text{l}\) port-ds-ss-lit, s-a; -sol-'y\(\text{i}\), sal-\(\text{n}\) [F port-ds-salut, fr-port du Salut, Trappist abbey in northwest France (1881): a semisoft pressed ripened cheese of usu milds-flavor originated by Trappist monks in France

Porte \(\text{l}\) port\(\text{n}\) [F, short for Sublime Porte, lit., sublime gate; fr. the gate of the sultan's palace; where justice was administered] (15c): the government of the Ottoman empire:

empire:
porte: co-chere \pôrt-kō'sher, port-\ n [F porte cochère, lit., coach
door] (1698) 1: a passageway through a building or screen wall designed to let vehicles pass from the street to an interior courtyard 2:
a roofed structure extending from the entrance of a building over an
adjacent driveway and sheltering those getting in or out of vehicles
por-tend \pôr-\tend. por-\tend. v [ME, fr. L portendere, fr. por- forward
(akin to per through) + tendere to stretch — more at FOR. THIN] (150)

1: to give an omen or anticipatory sign of: BODE 2: INDICATE Sign

MINICATE Sign

NIFY
portent \portent. 'por\ n [L portentum, fr. neut: of portentus, pp. of portendere] (ca. 1587). 1: something that foreshadows a coming event: OMEN 2: prophetic indication or significance (3: MARVEL PRODICY portentous \portentents, portentous \portententous \portentous \portento

\a\ abut \?\ kitten, E table \ar\ further \a\ ash \a\ ace \a\ mop, mar \au\ out. \ch\ chin : \c\ bet \c\ easy \g\\go \i\hit \i\ ice \j\ job \(\sing\)\(\